

ing the King of Prussia was announced. The King's emotion was visible, and may easily be imagined; for as hostilities were suspended, and his territory in possession of the French, his only hope was in the generosity of the conqueror. Napoleon himself, it is said, appeared moved by his situation, and invited him, together with the Queen, to dinner. On sitting down to table Napoleon with great gallantry told the beautiful Queen that he would restore to her Silesia, a province which she earnestly wished should be retained in the new arrangements which were necessarily about to take place.¹

The treaty of peace concluded at Tilsit between France and Russia on the 7th of July, and ratified two days after, produced no less striking a change in the geographical division of Europe than had been effected the year preceding by the Treaty of Presburg. The treaty contained no stipulation dishonorable to Russia, whose territory was preserved inviolate ; but how was Prussia treated ? Borne historians, for the vain pleasure of flattering by posthumous praises the pretended moderation of Napoleon, have almost reproached him for having suffered some remnants of the monarchy of

/M us to the number of buttons there ought to be in front of a jackal, how inauv behind, and the manner in which the Hkirfcs ought to MM cut. Not. a tailor in the army knew better than King Frederick how many measures of cloth it took to make a jacket. In fact, "continued he laughing, "" I WUH nobody in comparison with them. They continually tormented me about matters belonging to tailors, of which I was entirely ignorant, although, in order not to affront them, I answered just as gravely as if the fate of an army depended upon the cut of a jacket. When I went to see the King of Prussia, instead of a library, I found that he had a large room, like an arsenal, furnished with shelves and pegs, on which were hung fifty or sixty jackets of different patterns. Every day he changed his fashion and put on a different one. He attached more importance, to this than was necessary for the salvation of a kingdom" (O'Muara'H *Napoleon, in Kxile*, vol. ii. i). 48).

* Las (!OHAH mentions that at the time of the treaty of Tilsit Napoleon wrote to the Empress Josephine as follows:

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" * The Queen of Prussia is really a charming woman. She is fond of coquetting with me; but do not be jealous: I am like oilcloth, along which everything of this sort slides without penetrating. It would cost me too dear to play the gallant."

¹ On this subject an anecdote was related in the *union* of Josephine. It was said that the Queen of Prussia one day had a beautiful rose in her hand, which the Emperor asked her to give him. The Queen hesitated for a few moments, and then presented it to him, saying, ' Why should I not readily grant what you request, while you remain deaf to all my entreaties ? ' (She alluded to the fortress of Magdeburg, which she had earnestly solicited) " (*Memorial d& ft.* /Mew).